

Finding solutions

COMMUNITY FOOD ACTION PROGRAMS

In addition to the nutritional benefits, community food action programs such as community kitchens, the Good Food Box, community gardens, gleaning and school nutrition programs provide social, psychological and community benefits.

But these types of programs by themselves will not solve the root causes of households not being able to afford a nutritious diet. Other influences include:

- social assistance and minimum wage rates
- affordable housing policies
- employment insurance coverage and benefits
- accessible and affordable child care

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP?

- Educate yourself on the root causes of poverty.
- Volunteer in your community to support food programs and activities.
- Donate to support local food programs.

RESOURCES

Visit the Thunder Bay District Health Unit website: TBDHU.com/HealthyLiving/HealthyEating/FoodSecurity to download the following resources:

- Where to Get Food in Thunder Bay
- Food Choices When Money is Tight
- Budget-Friendly Cooking

Visit www.nwofood.com to find out about local food security.

For more information about poverty and food security issues go to:

- www.thestop.org/put-food-in-the-budget
- www.campaign2000.ca
- www.25in5.ca
- www.ryerson.ca/foodsecurity
- www.foodshare.net
- www.FoodNetOntario.ca
- www.foodsecurecanada.org
- www.oafb.ca



The Cost of Eating Well in the District of Thunder Bay, 2014

There are people in the District of Thunder Bay who cannot afford a nutritious diet.

Each year, the results of the Thunder Bay District Nutritious Food Basket Survey show that low-income households struggle to pay rent, bills and buy enough nutritious food for their families. The survey requires pricing of 67 basic food items from five stores in the City of Thunder Bay and one in the District to determine the average price of a nutritious diet for the District of Thunder Bay. The annual survey was last completed in May 2014.

While the provincial and federal governments make adjustments to minimum wage and various benefits and credits, low-income families still do not have enough income to meet their financial responsibilities.



The scenarios on the following page illustrate that households receiving social assistance and minimum wage incomes have little, if any, money left over to cover basic monthly expenses such as:

- heat and hydro
- telephone
- laundry
- toiletries and cleaning products
- insurance
- transportation (bus pass, taxi or expenses associated with maintaining a vehicle)
- clothing
- debt payments
- gifts
- non-prescription drugs and dispensing fees for prescription drugs
- bank service charges
- school costs
- money to cover unexpected expenses

In reality, people usually choose to pay for rent and other fixed expenses such as heat, hydro and transportation instead of nutritious food. Food becomes a "flexible" expense, resulting in a diet of poor nutritional value.



Comparison of Household Income and Expenses

Low-income households often live in rental housing. Using the average costs of renting in Thunder Bay for 2014, here are seven scenarios outlining monthly income and expenses.

	Households on Social Assistance						Households with Employment Incomes	
	Ontario Works Single man age 40	Ontario Works Single mother age 40 with a daughter age 8 and a boy age 14	Ontario Works A family of 4: A man and woman age 40, a boy age 14 and a girl age 8	Ontario Disability Support Program Single man age 40	Old Age Security/ Guaranteed Income Supplement ^a Single woman age 70+	One full-time Earner A family of 4: a man and woman age 40, a boy age 14 and a girl age 8	Ontario Median Income ^b A family of 4: a man and woman age 40, a boy age 14 and a girl age 8	
Basic Allowance ^c or Income	\$626.00	\$992.00	\$1,160.00	\$1,086.00	\$1,382.00	\$1,777.00	\$7,317.00	
Additional Benefits and Credits ^{d, e, f}	\$95.00	\$987.00	\$1015.00	\$105.00	\$143.00	\$1,095.00	110.00	
Income Deductions ^g						-107.00	-473.00	
Total Monthly Income	\$721.00	\$1,979.00	\$2,175.00	\$1,191.00	\$1,525.00	\$2,765.00	\$6,954.00	
Rent ^h (not including heat + hydro)	(Bachelor) \$594.00	(2 bdrm.) \$862.00	(3bdrm.) \$1070.00	(1 bdrm.) \$723.00	(1 bdrm.) \$723.00	(3bdrm.) \$1,070.00	(3bdrm.) \$1,070	
Cost of a Nutritious Diet ⁱ	\$294.30	\$659.79	\$873.62	\$294.30	\$214.44	\$873.62	\$873.62	
Amount remaining to cover other basic expenses including heat + hydro	-\$167.30	\$457.21	\$231.38	\$173.70	\$587.56	\$821.38	\$5,010.38	
Percentage of income required for rent	82%	44%	49%	61%	47%	39%	15%	
Percentage of income required to purchase healthy food	41%	33%	40%	25%	14%	32%	13%	

a. Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement (OAS/GIS) rates. Source: Social Assistance, Pension and Tax Credit Rates April to June 2014, Ministry of Community and Social Services (accessed July 30, 2014).
 b. Statistics Canada. Table 202-0605 - Median after-tax income, by economic family type, 2011 constant dollars, annual (dollars), CANSIM (database) (accessed July 30, 2014).
 c. Basic and maximum shelter allowance. OW rates effective October 2013 and Ontario Disability Support Payment (ODSP) rates effective September 2013. Source: Social Assistance, Pension and Tax Credit Rates April to June 2014, Ministry of Community and Social Services (accessed July 30, 2014).
 d. Where applicable, includes maximum Canada Child Tax Benefit, National Child Benefit Supplement and Maximum monthly Ontario Child Benefit from (accessed July 30, 2014).
 e. GST/HST and Ontario Sales Tax Credit are issued on a quarterly basis, but calculated on a monthly basis. Figures derived from GST/HST calculator (accessed July 30, 2014).
 f. Ontario Trillium Benefit (OTB) includes Ontario Energy and Property Tax Credit, the Northern Ontario Energy Credit, and Ontario Sales Tax Credit. Based on average apartment rental rates for Ontario and net annual income. Ontario Trillium Benefit is issued on a monthly basis. Figures derived from Ontario Trillium Benefit and related provincial programs calculator. Effective July 2013 to June 2014 (accessed July 30, 2014).
 g. Employment Insurance Premium Rates and Canada Pension Plan (accessed July 30, 2014).
 h. Rental costs calculations are from the Rental Market Report: Ontario Highlights. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Spring 2014 (accessed July 30, 2014).
 i. Based on Nutritious Food Basket for the District of Thunder Bay, 2014.

What effect can this have on health?

Not being able to afford a nutritious diet can affect health.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Poor diet among pregnant women increases the likelihood of low birth weights. Those babies who survive are at greater risk of developing health problems and disabilities than babies of normal weights. Also, low intakes of folate before and during pregnancy can increase the chances of babies with neural tube defects.

REDUCED LEARNING AND PRODUCTIVITY

Learning and productivity are reduced when people are hungry and/or malnourished. Adults are less productive in their work environments or while seeking work. Undernourished children are especially susceptible to illness, perform at lower academic levels, find it harder to concentrate in school and have poorer psychosocial outcomes than their well-nourished peers.

CHRONIC DISEASES

People in low-income households are more likely to suffer from chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes and high blood pressure. They have difficulty managing these chronic conditions since they do not have enough money for therapeutic diets.

LACK OF NUTRIENTS FOR GOOD HEALTH

Several studies have shown that people who live in households that can't afford a sufficient nutritious diet often do not get enough of certain nutrients including folate, iron, zinc and vitamin A. This is more common in mothers because they compromise their own diets to make sure their children are fed.

BEYOND FOOD BANKS AND CHARITY

Many people think that food banks are the solution to this problem. Food bank operators try very hard to address this need, but they cannot because:

- They are not a long-term solution because they do not address the root causes of poverty and food insecurity.
- They have a limited selection and amount of food since they rely on donations and drives.
- They often do not have the facilities to store fresh food such as fruits, vegetables, milk and meat.
- They must restrict the number of times recipients use their services because their supply is limited.
- Most people who cannot afford to feed their families will not access food banks.

